

Western Carolinian.

SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1830.

[VOL. X. NO. 306.]

NOTICE.
The undersigned, in consequence of the death of his father, and the want of funds to prosecute the same, has been obliged to sell the same at a public sale, on the 1st day of March next, at the Court House in Salisbury, N. C. all the lands and tenements, and other real estate, which his father, the late John White, had acquired by purchase, or otherwise, and which he has been obliged to sell, in consequence of the death of his father, and the want of funds to prosecute the same.

NOTICE.
TORRENCE & Co.
Solely and exclusively, for the purpose of selling, at a public sale, on the 1st day of March next, at the Court House in Salisbury, N. C. all the lands and tenements, and other real estate, which his father, the late John White, had acquired by purchase, or otherwise, and which he has been obliged to sell, in consequence of the death of his father, and the want of funds to prosecute the same.

GOODS
FOR CASH ONLY.
The undersigned, in consequence of the death of his father, and the want of funds to prosecute the same, has been obliged to sell the same at a public sale, on the 1st day of March next, at the Court House in Salisbury, N. C. all the lands and tenements, and other real estate, which his father, the late John White, had acquired by purchase, or otherwise, and which he has been obliged to sell, in consequence of the death of his father, and the want of funds to prosecute the same.

NEW AND FASHIONABLE
GOODS.
The undersigned, in consequence of the death of his father, and the want of funds to prosecute the same, has been obliged to sell the same at a public sale, on the 1st day of March next, at the Court House in Salisbury, N. C. all the lands and tenements, and other real estate, which his father, the late John White, had acquired by purchase, or otherwise, and which he has been obliged to sell, in consequence of the death of his father, and the want of funds to prosecute the same.

The undersigned, in consequence of the death of his father, and the want of funds to prosecute the same, has been obliged to sell the same at a public sale, on the 1st day of March next, at the Court House in Salisbury, N. C. all the lands and tenements, and other real estate, which his father, the late John White, had acquired by purchase, or otherwise, and which he has been obliged to sell, in consequence of the death of his father, and the want of funds to prosecute the same.

Fall and Winter GOODS,
The undersigned, in consequence of the death of his father, and the want of funds to prosecute the same, has been obliged to sell the same at a public sale, on the 1st day of March next, at the Court House in Salisbury, N. C. all the lands and tenements, and other real estate, which his father, the late John White, had acquired by purchase, or otherwise, and which he has been obliged to sell, in consequence of the death of his father, and the want of funds to prosecute the same.

DRY GOODS,
The undersigned, in consequence of the death of his father, and the want of funds to prosecute the same, has been obliged to sell the same at a public sale, on the 1st day of March next, at the Court House in Salisbury, N. C. all the lands and tenements, and other real estate, which his father, the late John White, had acquired by purchase, or otherwise, and which he has been obliged to sell, in consequence of the death of his father, and the want of funds to prosecute the same.

DANIEL H. CRESS.
The undersigned, in consequence of the death of his father, and the want of funds to prosecute the same, has been obliged to sell the same at a public sale, on the 1st day of March next, at the Court House in Salisbury, N. C. all the lands and tenements, and other real estate, which his father, the late John White, had acquired by purchase, or otherwise, and which he has been obliged to sell, in consequence of the death of his father, and the want of funds to prosecute the same.

Stills, and Tin Plate Ware,
The undersigned, in consequence of the death of his father, and the want of funds to prosecute the same, has been obliged to sell the same at a public sale, on the 1st day of March next, at the Court House in Salisbury, N. C. all the lands and tenements, and other real estate, which his father, the late John White, had acquired by purchase, or otherwise, and which he has been obliged to sell, in consequence of the death of his father, and the want of funds to prosecute the same.

REMOVAL.
The undersigned, in consequence of the death of his father, and the want of funds to prosecute the same, has been obliged to sell the same at a public sale, on the 1st day of March next, at the Court House in Salisbury, N. C. all the lands and tenements, and other real estate, which his father, the late John White, had acquired by purchase, or otherwise, and which he has been obliged to sell, in consequence of the death of his father, and the want of funds to prosecute the same.

Tailoring Business,
The undersigned, in consequence of the death of his father, and the want of funds to prosecute the same, has been obliged to sell the same at a public sale, on the 1st day of March next, at the Court House in Salisbury, N. C. all the lands and tenements, and other real estate, which his father, the late John White, had acquired by purchase, or otherwise, and which he has been obliged to sell, in consequence of the death of his father, and the want of funds to prosecute the same.

Garments Cut out, on short notice, and at low prices.
The undersigned, in consequence of the death of his father, and the want of funds to prosecute the same, has been obliged to sell the same at a public sale, on the 1st day of March next, at the Court House in Salisbury, N. C. all the lands and tenements, and other real estate, which his father, the late John White, had acquired by purchase, or otherwise, and which he has been obliged to sell, in consequence of the death of his father, and the want of funds to prosecute the same.

He solicits a continuance of that patronage.
The undersigned, in consequence of the death of his father, and the want of funds to prosecute the same, has been obliged to sell the same at a public sale, on the 1st day of March next, at the Court House in Salisbury, N. C. all the lands and tenements, and other real estate, which his father, the late John White, had acquired by purchase, or otherwise, and which he has been obliged to sell, in consequence of the death of his father, and the want of funds to prosecute the same.

Great Bargains in Lands.
The undersigned, in consequence of the death of his father, and the want of funds to prosecute the same, has been obliged to sell the same at a public sale, on the 1st day of March next, at the Court House in Salisbury, N. C. all the lands and tenements, and other real estate, which his father, the late John White, had acquired by purchase, or otherwise, and which he has been obliged to sell, in consequence of the death of his father, and the want of funds to prosecute the same.

THE subscriber offers for sale
The undersigned, in consequence of the death of his father, and the want of funds to prosecute the same, has been obliged to sell the same at a public sale, on the 1st day of March next, at the Court House in Salisbury, N. C. all the lands and tenements, and other real estate, which his father, the late John White, had acquired by purchase, or otherwise, and which he has been obliged to sell, in consequence of the death of his father, and the want of funds to prosecute the same.

of Land, situated in Ashe county.
The undersigned, in consequence of the death of his father, and the want of funds to prosecute the same, has been obliged to sell the same at a public sale, on the 1st day of March next, at the Court House in Salisbury, N. C. all the lands and tenements, and other real estate, which his father, the late John White, had acquired by purchase, or otherwise, and which he has been obliged to sell, in consequence of the death of his father, and the want of funds to prosecute the same.

in the west and north. This land is surveyed
The undersigned, in consequence of the death of his father, and the want of funds to prosecute the same, has been obliged to sell the same at a public sale, on the 1st day of March next, at the Court House in Salisbury, N. C. all the lands and tenements, and other real estate, which his father, the late John White, had acquired by purchase, or otherwise, and which he has been obliged to sell, in consequence of the death of his father, and the want of funds to prosecute the same.

off into tracts of from 800 to 1200 acres each,
The undersigned, in consequence of the death of his father, and the want of funds to prosecute the same, has been obliged to sell the same at a public sale, on the 1st day of March next, at the Court House in Salisbury, N. C. all the lands and tenements, and other real estate, which his father, the late John White, had acquired by purchase, or otherwise, and which he has been obliged to sell, in consequence of the death of his father, and the want of funds to prosecute the same.

and the quality of each tract is certified to by
The undersigned, in consequence of the death of his father, and the want of funds to prosecute the same, has been obliged to sell the same at a public sale, on the 1st day of March next, at the Court House in Salisbury, N. C. all the lands and tenements, and other real estate, which his father, the late John White, had acquired by purchase, or otherwise, and which he has been obliged to sell, in consequence of the death of his father, and the want of funds to prosecute the same.

the surveyor, who has made a plat of his survey
The undersigned, in consequence of the death of his father, and the want of funds to prosecute the same, has been obliged to sell the same at a public sale, on the 1st day of March next, at the Court House in Salisbury, N. C. all the lands and tenements, and other real estate, which his father, the late John White, had acquired by purchase, or otherwise, and which he has been obliged to sell, in consequence of the death of his father, and the want of funds to prosecute the same.

which may be seen on application to Mr. White
The undersigned, in consequence of the death of his father, and the want of funds to prosecute the same, has been obliged to sell the same at a public sale, on the 1st day of March next, at the Court House in Salisbury, N. C. all the lands and tenements, and other real estate, which his father, the late John White, had acquired by purchase, or otherwise, and which he has been obliged to sell, in consequence of the death of his father, and the want of funds to prosecute the same.

Millinery and Mantua MAKING.

MRS. F. L. MITCHELL, respectfully informs the Ladies of Salisbury and its vicinity, that she will carry on the *Millinery and Mantua Making*, in its various branches, in a neat and fashionable style; and hopes, by so doing, to merit a share of patronage. Her place of residence may be found at the house where Mr. White formerly lived, opposite the State Bank. Orders from a distance will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to.
Salisbury, Jan. 16th, 1830. 02

CARRIAGE MAKING BUSINESS IN SALISBURY.

NATHAN BROWN, returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public at large, for the liberal encouragement he has received in this line of business; and begs leave to inform them, that he still continues to carry it on, at his old stand, three doors east of the Court House. He has on hand, and will continue to make, to order, on short notice, or sell on accommodating terms, *SUCH VEHICLES* as are usually manufactured in this part of the country. All of which will be disposed of at reasonable prices, for cash or good notes on demand.

He has procured a supply of the best timber, and his materials are selected with care; and as he has no apprentices, his work will certainly be entirely executed by himself and such other workmen as he may employ, with neatness and dispatch.

Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, and thankfully received, for work of any description in his line.

Repairs done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

NATHAN BROWN.
Salisbury, Jan. 26th, 1830. 306

N. B. Wanted one or two Journeymen Coach Makers, who are good workmen, and of steady habits; such will meet with constant employ; but those of any other description, need not to apply.

CARRIAGE MAKING.
The subscriber having purchased the establishment of Mr. Miles Hill, in the town of Charlotte, N. C. is prepared to carry on the Coach and Gig Making Business in all its various branches. Having procured the best kind of materials, and having good workmen in his employ, he will make to order, as well as keep on hand, all descriptions of Coaches, Gigs, Carriages, Stages, Barouches, Carry-alls, &c. His prices shall be very low, for cash, or a reasonable indulgence will be extended to responsible customers. All orders for work from a distance, will be promptly attended to. Repairs of all kinds, will be done on short notice, and reasonable terms.

DANIEL BUTTON.
Charlotte, N. C. Dec. 25th, 1829. 99

Cabinet Making.
The subscriber respectfully informs his former customers, and the public at large, that he has removed his Shop from the building he recently occupied, to the House nearly opposite, which was formerly occupied by Thomas Holton as a Tavern, and lately by Mr. Samuel Paley as a Cotton Gin Making Shop. It is on Main street, five or six doors east of the Court House, and convenient to the business part of the town of Salisbury; where the subscriber will continue to carry on all branches of the *Cabinet Making* Business, as heretofore. His materials shall be of the best quality, and his work executed in a durable, fashionable and elegant style; and his prices shall be moderate, to correspond with the pressure of the times.

Orders from a distance, for side Boards; Bureaus; dining, breakfast, and ladies working Tables; Secretaries, and Writing Desks; Candle Stands, Wash Stands, &c. &c. will be executed on short notice, and strictly in accordance with directions.

The subscriber solicits the patronage of the public, and hopes he will be able to merit it.

FORBES WOODSON.
Salisbury, January 7th, 1830. 808

Gold mines, land & negroes.
The subscriber, wishing to remove from the neighborhood, offers for sale his valuable Plantation, four miles west of Charlotte. The tract contains 282 acres of land, a large part of which is as good as any in Mecklenburg county; about 1.0 acres are first, second and third crop ground, of the best quality. The plantation adjoins the celebrated Capps Gold Mine, and the opinion seems to be well founded that gold abounds in two hills, particularly on the plantation; a branch runs through it, for three fourths of a mile, which, it is thought by men of judgment, is as rich in the precious metal as any of the Burke mines; there is also on the place good water-power for mining operations.

Also, 20 or 25 likely NEGROES for sale; or a part of them, such as may not wish to follow me.

Any person desirous of purchasing, can call and view the premises; or inquire of Robert I. Dinkins, in Charlotte, for a description, &c.

W. M. BOSTWICK.
Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co. N. C. Nov. 10, 1829.

WAGONS,
Driving to Fayetteville,
WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the Wagon Yard, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style. — Fayetteville, April 1st 1828. 11

BONNETS, Bleached and Repaired.

MRS. EUNICE COWAN, respectfully informs the Ladies of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that she Bleaches, Colors, Presses, and Trims *Leghorn and Straw Bonnets*, in the neatest and most fashionable style, and on very moderate terms. She also makes and dresses off *Silk and other BONNETS*, of every description; and will execute all kinds of work appertaining to the *Millinery Business*. Bonnets sent from a distance, will be carefully repaired, according to directions, and safely returned.
Salisbury, Jan. 26th, 1830. 306

To Travellers.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has just completed his House of Accommodation, situated on the dividing ridge of the waters of the Catawba and Rocky Rivers, immediately at that public cross road well known as the Rocky River and Wadesboro' Roads, leading from the interior of South Carolina and Charleston, by way of Cheraw and George Town on the one Road, and from the interior of North Carolina to Charleston, by way of Camden, on the other.

The subscriber informs the public, that he has spared no pains or expense to make those persons comfortable who may honour him with their custom; and assures them, that from the high situation of the above Road, they may be safe in travelling them at all seasons of the year, and that the addition of his stand, makes the stages complete to and from Camden and Cheraw, to Charlotte, Salisbury and Concord, N. C., and also to the Virginia Springs; as well as to those persons visiting the Gold Region of North Carolina.

A. C. LABATT.
Nov. 3d, 1829. 95

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE SALTRUM.

WILL stand the ensuing spring season, alternately at Lexington and Salisbury. The pedigree of this fine horse, and other particulars, will be made known, shortly, in handbills.
JOHN P. MABRY.
Lexington, Feb'y. 3d, 1830. 408

Blacksmithing Business.

JOHN I. SHAWER & CO. have taken the *Blacksmith's Shop* heretofore occupied by Philip Shawer, in the town of Salisbury; where they intend carrying on the *Blacksmithing Business*, in all its various branches, and respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage. They have in their employ one of the best workmen in the county; which will enable them to execute every description of Blacksmith's work in a style of neatness and durability, equal to any in this part of the country. Their terms will be moderate, with a reasonable indulgence for pay.

Salisbury, Dec. 9, 1829. 98

Burke County, North Carolina.

THE subscriber intends opening a BOARDING HOUSE, for the accommodation of all persons who may feel disposed to favour him with their custom. For the benefit of salubrious air, and a variety of Medical Waters, viz: Limestone, Chalybeate, Sulphur, Magnesia, Freestone, &c. this situation is surpassed by none. The valley in the Turkey Cove, is surrounded by mountains, which have a very romantic appearance; and they encircle a beautiful plain, where any person who wishes to take an airing in a carriage, or on horse-back, can have quite a pleasant road for several miles. This noted situation lies thirty miles west of Morganton, and six miles from the Western road to Asheville; the Cove road takes off at Capt. James McDowell's, of the Pleasant Gardens; where persons can get every information necessary; and when they arrive at Wood Lawm, in the Turkey Cove, will meet with good accommodations, and every necessary attention from the subscriber, who flatters himself he will be able to make it quite a pleasant retreat, to all who visit him.

JAS. H. E. GREENLEE.
January 30th, 1830. 509

To Watch Makers, &c.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, to me executed by Robt. Wynne, for certain purposes therein mentioned; and by virtue of sundry executions; I will sell, for cash, at the house of Samuel Reeves, in the town of Salisbury, on Tuesday, the 16th instant, one set of *Silver Smith's Tools*, one set of *Watchmakers Tools*, and various articles of *Materials*, belonging to that line of business, and other articles, the property of said Wynne, to satisfy said conveyance and executions.

JNO. A. MERRON.
February 1st, 1830. 206

State of North Carolina, Burke county.
SUPERIOR Court of Law, September term, 1829: Keziah Singleton vs. Christopher Singleton. Divorce. Ordered by court, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian and Yaddin and Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at our next superior court of law, to be held for the county of Burke, at the court house in Morganton, on the fourth Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment will be entered against him.

WM. W. ERWIN, CPE.
3rd 09

An Apprentice

THE Printing Business is wanted at the office of the Western Carolinian. An intelligent, active young man, 16 or 17 years old, will be taken on very advantageous terms, if application is made soon. January 14th, 1830.

BLANKS
Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

NEW CONSTITUTION of VIRGINIA.

From the great length of this document, and the circumscribed limits of our paper, we are obliged to forego the pleasure of publishing it entire: we therefore avail ourselves of the following abstract of its most material provisions, taken from the Charleston Mercury:

Extracts from the New Constitution of Virginia.

ARTICLE 1. The Declaration of Rights made on the 12th June, 1776, by the representatives of the good people of Virginia assembled in full and free Convention, which pertained to them and their posterity, as the basis and foundation of Government; requiring in the opinion of this Convention no amendment, shall be prefixed to this Constitution, and have the same relation thereto as it had to the former Constitution of this Commonwealth.

ART. 2. The Legislative, Executive and Judiciary Departments, shall be separate and distinct, so that neither exercise the powers properly belonging to either of the others; nor shall any person exercise the powers of more than one of them at the same time, except that the Justices of the County Courts shall be eligible to either House of Assembly.

ART. 3. 1. The Legislature shall be formed of two distinct branches, which together shall be a complete Legislature, and shall be called the General Assembly of Virginia.

2. One of these shall be called the House of Delegates, and shall consist of one hundred and thirty four members, to be chosen, annually, for and by the several counties, cities, towns and boroughs of the Commonwealth; whereof thirty-one Delegates shall be chosen for and by the twenty six counties lying West of the Alleghany mountains, twenty five for and by the fourteen counties lying between the Alleghany and Blue Ridge of Mountains; forty two for and by the twenty-nine counties lying East of the Blue Ridge of mountains and above tide water; and thirty six for and by the counties, cities, towns and boroughs lying upon the tide water.

3. The other House of the General Assembly shall be called the Senate, shall consist of thirty two members, of whom thirteen shall be chosen for and by the counties lying West of the Blue Ridge of mountains, and nineteen for and by the counties, cities, towns and boroughs lying East thereof, and for the election of whom, the counties, cities, towns and boroughs shall be divided into thirty-two districts, as herein after provided. Each county of the respective districts at the time of the first election of its Delegate or Delegates under this Constitution, shall vote for one Senator; and the Sheriffs or other officers holding the election for each county, city, town or borough, within five days at farthest after the last county, city, town or borough election in the district, shall meet at some convenient place, and from the polls so taken in their respective counties, cities, towns or boroughs, return as a Senator the person who shall have the greatest number of votes in the whole district. To keep up this Assembly by rotation, the districts shall be equally divided into four classes, and numbered by lot. At the end of one year after the first general election, the eight members elected by the first division shall be displaced, and the vacancies thereby occasioned, supplied from such classes or division by new election in the manner aforesaid. This ratio shall be applied to each division according to its number, and continued in due order annually.

4. It shall be the duty of the Legislature, to re-apportion, once in ten years, viz: in the year 1841, and every ten years thereafter, the representation of the counties, cities, towns, boroughs, of this Commonwealth, in both of the Legislative bodies: Provided, however, that the number of Delegates from aforesaid districts, and the number of Senators from the aforesaid two great divisions, respectively, shall neither be increased nor diminished by such re-apportionment. And when a new county shall hereafter be created, or any city, town or borough, not entitled to separate representation in the House of Delegates, shall have so increased in population as to be entitled, in the opinion of the General Assembly, to such representation, it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to make provision by law for securing to the people of such new county, or such city, town or borough, an adequate representation. And if the object cannot otherwise be effected, it shall be competent to the General Assembly to re apportion the whole representation of the great district containing such new county, or such city, town or borough, within its limits; which re apportionment shall continue in force till the next regular decennial re apportionment.

5. The General Assembly, after the year 1841, and at intervals thereafter of

not less than ten years, shall have authority, two-thirds of each House concurring, to make re-apportionments of Delegates and Senators, throughout the Commonwealth, so that the number of Delegates shall not at any time exceed 150 nor of Senators 36.

6. The whole number of members to which the State may at any time be entitled in the House of Representatives of the United States shall be apportioned as nearly as may be amongst the several counties, cities, boroughs and towns of the State, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons.

7. Any person may be elected a Senator who shall have attained to the age of thirty years, and shall be actually a resident and freeholder within the district, qualified by virtue of his freehold to vote for members of the General Assembly according to this Constitution. And any person may be elected a member of the House of Delegates, who shall have attained the age of 23 years, and shall be actually a resident and freeholder within the county, city, town, borough or election district, qualified by virtue of his freehold, to vote for members of the General Assembly according to this Constitution. Provided, that all persons holding lucrative offices, and Ministers of the Gospel, and Priests of every denomination, shall be incapable of being elected members of either House of Assembly.

8. The members of the Assembly shall receive for their services a compensation to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the public Treasury; but no law increasing the compensation of the members shall take effect until the end of the next annual session after such law shall have been enacted. And no Senator or Delegate shall, during the term for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office of profit under the Commonwealth, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased, during such term, except such offices as may be filled by elections by the people.

9. The General Assembly shall meet once, or oftener, every year. Neither House, during the session of the Legislature, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting. A majority of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and shall be authorised to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide. And each House shall choose its own Speaker, appoint its own officers, settle its own rules of proceeding, and direct its own election for supplying intermediate vacancies. But if vacancies shall occur by death or resignation, during the recess of the General Assembly, such writs may be issued by the Governor, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law. Each House shall judge of the election, qualification and returns of its members; may punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member, but not a second time for the same offence.

10. All laws shall originate in the House of Delegates, to be approved or rejected by the Senate, or to be amended with the consent of the House of Delegates.

11. The privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus, shall not in any case be suspended. The Legislature shall not pass any bill of attainder: or any ex post facto law; or any law impairing the obligation of contracts; or any law, whereby private property shall be taken for public use without just compensation; or any law abridging the freedom of speech or of the press. No man shall be compelled to frequent or support any religious worship, place or ministry whatsoever; nor shall any man be enforced, restrained, molested or burthened, in his body or goods, or otherwise suffer, on account of his religious opinions or belief; but all men shall be free to profess, and by argument to maintain, their opinions in matters of religion, and the same shall in no wise affect, diminish or enlarge their civil capacities. And the Legislature shall not prescribe any religious test whatever; nor confer any peculiar privileges or advantages on any one sect or denomination; nor pass any law requiring or authorising any religious society, or the people of any district within this Commonwealth, to levy on themselves or others, any tax for the erection or repair of any house for public worship, or for the support of any church or ministry; but it shall be left free to every person to select his religious instructor, and to

make for his support such private contract as he shall please.

12. The Legislature may provide by law that no person shall be capable of holding or being elected to any post of profit, trust or emolument, civil or military, Legislative, Executive or Judicial, under the Government of this Commonwealth, who shall hereafter fight a duel, or send or accept a challenge to fight a duel, the probable issue of which may be the death of the challenger or challenged, or who shall be a second to either party, or who shall in any manner aid or assist in such duel, or shall be knowingly the bearer of such challenge or acceptance; but no person shall be so disqualified by reason of his having heretofore fought such duel, or sent or accepted such challenge, or been second in such duel, or bearer of such challenge or acceptance.

13. The Governor, the Judges of the Court of Appeals and Superior Courts, and all others offending against the State either by maladministration, corruption, neglect of duty, or any other high crime or misdemeanor, shall be impeachable by the House of Delegates; such impeachment to be prosecuted before the Senate, which shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose the Senate shall be on oath or affirmation; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members of the Senate. Judgment, in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit, under the Commonwealth; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

14. Every white male citizen of the Commonwealth, resident therein, aged twenty-one years and upwards, being qualified to exercise the right of suffrage according to the former Constitution and laws; and every such citizen, being possessed, or whose tenant for years, at will or at sufferance, is possessed of an estate of freehold, in land of the value of twenty-five dollars; and so assessed to be if any assessment thereof be required by law; and every such citizen, being possessed, as tenant in common, joint tenant or partner, of an interest in, or share of land, and having an estate of freehold therein, such interest or share being of the value of twenty-five dollars, and so assessed to be, if any assessment thereof be required by law; and every such citizen being entitled to a reversion or vested remainder in fee, expectant on an estate for life or years, in land of the value of fifty dollars, and so assessed to be if any assessment thereof be required by law; each and every such citizen, unless his title shall have come to him by descent, devise, marriage settlement, having been so possessed or entitled for six months; and every such citizen, who shall own and be himself, in actual occupation of a leasehold estate, with the evidence of title recorded two months before he shall offer to vote, of a term originally not less than five years of the annual value or rent of twenty dollars; and every such citizen, who for twelve months next preceding has been a housekeeper and head of a family within the county, city, town, borough, or election district where he may offer to vote, and shall have been assessed with a part of the Commonwealth revenue within the preceding year, and actually paid the same—and no other person—shall be qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly in the county, city, town or borough, respectively, wherein such land shall lie, or such housekeeper and head of a family shall live. And in case of two or more tenants in common, joint tenants, or partners, in possession, reversion, or remainder, having interest in land, the value whereof shall be insufficient to entitle them all to vote, they shall together have as many votes as the value of the land shall entitle them to; and the Legislature shall by law provide the mode in which their vote or votes shall in such case be given; Provided nevertheless, that the right of suffrage shall not be exercised by any person of unsound mind, or who shall be a pauper, or a non-commissioned officer, soldier, seaman or marine, in the service of the United States, or by any person convicted of any infamous offence.

15. In all elections in this Commonwealth, to any office or place of trust, honor or profit, the votes shall be given openly, or viva voce, and not by ballot.

ART. IV.—1. The chief Executive power of this Commonwealth, shall be vested in a Governor, to be elected by the joint vote of the two Houses of the General Assembly. He shall hold his office during the term of three years, to commence on the first day of January next succeeding his election, or on such other day, as may from time to time, be prescribed by law;—and he shall be ineligible to that office, for three years next after his term of service shall have expired.

2. No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor, unless he shall have attained the age of thirty years, shall be a native citizen of the United States, or shall have been a citizen thereof at the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and shall have been a citizen of this Common-

wealth for five years next preceding his election.

3. The Governor shall receive for his services, a compensation, to be fixed by law, which shall be neither increased, nor diminished, during his continuance in office.

4. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed; shall communicate to the Legislature, at every session, the condition of the Commonwealth, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he may deem expedient.—He shall have power to embody the militia, when in his opinion the public safety shall require it; to convene the Legislature, on application of a majority of the members of the House of Delegates, or when, in his opinion, the interest of the Commonwealth may require it; to grant reprieves and pardons, except where the prosecution, shall have been carried on by the House of Delegates, or the law shall otherwise particularly direct; to conduct, either in person, or in such manner as shall be prescribed by law, all intercourse with other and foreign States; and during the recess of the Legislature, to fill *pro tempore*, all vacancies in those offices, which, it may be the duty of the Legislature to fill permanently: Provided, that his appointments to such vacancies shall be by commissions to expire at the end of the next succeeding session of the General Assembly.

5. There shall be a Council of State, to consist of three members, any one or more of whom may act. They shall be elected by joint vote of both Houses of the General Assembly, and remain in office three years. But of those first elected, one, to be designated by lot, shall remain in office for one year only, another, to be designated in like manner, shall remain in office for two years only. Vacancies occurring by expiration of the term of service, or otherwise, shall be supplied by elections made in like manner. The Governor shall, before he exercises any discretionary power conferred on him by the Constitution and laws, require the advice of the Council of State, which advice shall be registered in books kept for that purpose, signed by the members present and consenting thereto, and laid before the General Assembly when called for by them. The Council shall appoint their own Clerk, who shall take an oath to keep secret such matters as he shall be ordered by the Board to conceal. The Senior Councillor shall be Lieutenant Governor, and in case of the death, resignation, inability or absence, of the Governor from the seat of government, shall act as Governor.

6. The manner of appointing militia officers, shall be provided for by law—but no officer below the rank of a Brigadier General shall be elected by the Assembly.

7. Commissions and grants shall run in the name of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and bear test by the Governor, with the seal of the Commonwealth annexed.

ART. V. 1. The Judicial power shall be vested in a Supreme Court of Appeals, in such Superior Courts as the Legislature may, from time to time ordain and establish, and the Judges thereof, in the County Courts, and in the Justices of the Peace. The Legislature may also vest such jurisdiction as shall be deemed necessary in Corporation Courts, and in the Magistrates who may belong to the corporate body. The jurisdiction of these tribunals, and of the Judges thereof, shall be regulated by law. The Judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals and of the Superior Courts, shall hold their offices, during good behaviour, or until removed in the manner prescribed in this Constitution; and shall, at the same time, hold no other office, appointment or public trust; and the acceptance thereof, by either of them shall vacate his judicial office.

No law abolishing any Court shall be construed to deprive a Judge thereof of his office, unless two-thirds of the members of each House present concur in the passing thereof; but the Legislature may assign other Judicial duties to the Judges of Courts abolished by any law enacted by less than two-thirds of the members of each House present.

2. The present Judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals, of the General Court, and of the Superior Courts of Chancery, shall remain in office until the termination of the session of the first Legislature elected under this Constitution, and no longer.

3. The Judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals and of the Superior Courts, shall be elected by the joint vote of both Houses of the General Assembly.

4. The Judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals and of the Superior Courts, shall receive fixed and adequate salaries, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

5. Judges may be removed from office by a concurrent vote of both Houses of the General Assembly; but two-thirds of the members present must concur in such vote, and the cause of removal shall be entered on the Journals of each. The Judge against whom the Legislature may be about to proceed, shall receive notice thereof, accompanied with a copy of the cause alleged for his removal, at least twenty days before the day on which either House of the General Assembly shall act thereupon.

ART. VI. A Treasurer shall be appointed annually by joint vote of both Houses.

ART. VII. The Executive Department of the Government shall remain as at present organized, and the Governor and Privy Councillors shall continue in office, till a Gov. elected under this Constitution, shall come into office; and all other persons in office when this Constitution shall be adopted, except as is herein otherwise expressly directed, shall continue in office, till successors shall be appointed, or the law shall otherwise provide; and all the Courts of Justice now existing shall continue with their present jurisdiction, until and except so far as the judicial system may or shall be hereafter otherwise organized by the Legislature.

BEDFORD BROWN, Esq. lately elected Senator of the U. S. by the Legislature of N. C. is a gentleman of liberal education, affable and agreeable manners, unblemished and unexceptionable private character, respectable natural abilities, and a Republican of the Jefferson School. *Warrenton (N. C.) Reporter.*

CONGRESS.

In the House of Representatives, 26th ult. On motion of Mr. Dudley, of North Carolina.

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to communicate to this House the report of the Engineer charged with the superintendence of the works on the River Cape Fear.

In the House of Representatives, January 31st, Mr. Thompson of Georgia, from the Select Committee appointed on so much of the President's Message as relates to the organization and discipline of the Militia, made a report accompanied by a bill to provide more effectually for the national defence, by organizing, arming, and establishing a uniform Militia throughout the United States, and to provide for the discipline thereof; which was read a first and second time, committed to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Deberry, it was *Resolved*, That the Committee on Military Pensions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of placing on the pension roll the name of William Gads, of N. Carolina, a soldier of the revolutionary war, and that his papers accompanying the resolution, presented last session in his favor, be referred to the said Committee.

Mr. Drayton introduced the following resolutions, which were read, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union:

Resolved, That all duties upon imports which operate oppressively upon the great body of the people, or unequally upon certain portions of them, ought to be repealed or modified.

Resolved, That the importation of coarse wool, the prime cost of which does not exceed ten cents per pound, ought to be admitted without being subject to the payment of any duty; and that the duties on all other kinds of wool ought to be reduced.

Resolved, That the drawbacks which existed upon the exportation of Spirits distilled from Molasses, before the Act of the 19th of May, 1828, ought to be again allowed; and that the duties upon Molasses, Cotton Bagging, Salt, Duck, and unmanufactured Iron, Hemp and Flax ought to be reduced.

REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.

A letter from Mexico, dated the 23d Dec. received at Baltimore, says: "Last night a *grito* was given in this City, in favor of Bustamante's plan, which has proved most decidedly successful. The government was obliged to surrender the palace at about 6 o'clock this morning and is completely overthrown. A commission, consisting of three persons, Louis Quintana, Lucas Aleman, and Velez, are named to exercise the executive power until the arrival of Bustamante from Puebla. The Ministers will be immediately named, but it is not yet known who they will be. The revolution was effected without any of the violent excesses of last year; some attempts at a *saqueo* were made by the *Leperos*, but were immediately prevented by the good behaviour of the troops. This morning the Capital is in perfect tranquility and good order. The President Guerrero is with a body of troops (3000 men) at some distance, and will, we suppose, be compelled to retire towards the coast, as no hopes now remain for his party. Santa Anna has gone to Vera Cruz, and assumed the command of the troops there. The views and intentions of this chief do not appear to be well understood; but it is generally believed that they are in favor of Bustamante."

Earthquake in Chile.—On 26th Sept. last, 3 o'clock P. M. the City of Valparaiso, in Chile, was visited by a heavy shock of an Earthquake. Very few houses have escaped injury, and some have been entirely ruined. Had the shock continued with equal violence for half a minute longer, I apprehend that hardly a house would have been left standing. The duration of the shock was about 30 seconds.

The Hornet.—Of the afflictive loss of the ill-fated ship of war *Hornet*, and her gallant and accomplished officers and crew, there can no longer be any doubt. The N. York Journal of Commerce says this ship was built at Baltimore in 1803, and was the oldest vessel of her class in the Navy. There were but five older of any description, viz: the United States, 44, Constitution, 44, Constellation 36, all built in 1797, and the Congress, 36, and John Adams, 24, built in 1799. She was rated at 18 guns, but mounted 20.—Though a small ship, she was honorably distinguished in the last war, having captured or sunk, in different engagements, the British brigs of war *Peacock* and *Penguin*, of about equal size with herself, and another brig of ten guns, having on board upwards of \$20,000 in specie. Her great age, notwithstanding repairs, must have rendered her unfit to encounter a heavy, and least of all such a gale as that which was experienced on the 10th of September. The loss of the ship, however, is not worthy to be named in comparison with the "hearts of oak" that perished with her, for these, though their grave is the ocean, a monument will be raised more durable than marble, in the hearts of their countrymen.

U. States and Brazil.—The U. States Telegraph of the 28th ult. says: "Official information has been received at the Department of State from Mr. Wm. Tudor, Charge d'Affaires of the United States near the Government of Brazil, that the subject of the Claims of the citizens of the United States, for losses sustained by them by the authority of that Government, has been brought to a final conclusion, and that bonds, for the amount of indemnities awarded, have been issued by the Imperial Treasury, at Rio de Janeiro, payable to the Legation of the United States, in three instalments: the first on the 28th February, the second on the 28th August, 1830, and the third on the 28th February, 1831. The list of cases in which awards have been made, include the vessels *Tell Tale*, *Pioneer*, *Sarah George*, *Rio*, *Panther*, *Hero*, *Nimble*, *Budget*, *Hannah*, *Sperm*, *Hussar*, *Amity* and *Ruth*. The total amount of the bonds given, is 363,267,546 rics.

Letter Writers.—The following notice of the coalition letter writers is a merited rebuke upon that portion of the American press which is so degraded as to circulate the gross libels of an English mendicant, for the worst of party purposes.

Letters from Washington.—There is a most degraded Englishman, at Washington, who obtains a livelihood from the editors opposed to the Administration, by writing slanderous letters against the President, the Cabinet, and our public men generally. These letters, filled with the most consummate falsehoods, but put together in tolerable style, are circulated through the federal papers. Is it not disgraceful to see Americans fostering this British libeller, and circulating his falsehoods? Mortifying as the fact is, it is not less strange than true, and scarcely an opposition paper can be opened, without seeing, in staring capitals some of his falsehoods, under the caption of "correspondence from Washington," &c.

Hartford Times.

The following deserved compliment to the talented and eloquent Mr. McDuffie, is from the Alexandria Phoenix, an ably edited paper, but a determined and sometimes violent opposer of the present Administration. High, indeed, must be the deserts of him who can extort such confessions from his enemies:

Mr. McDuffie. In the course of the interesting debate between Mr. Webster and Mr. Hayne, the former gentleman paid a handsome, and we think, deserved, compliment to Mr. McDuffie, of South Carolina. This compliment was cordially responded to by Mr. Hayne. The course which Mr. McDuffie has (especially lately) pursued, is calculated to "win him golden opinions" of the people. It has been dignified and independent. In the constant and laborious discharge of his important duties as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, he is unstintingly serving his country. A bright path of fame is before him, which, if pursued, may lead to the esteem and honor of the whole nation.

First settlement of the Colonies.

The following is one of the useful memoranda, found in the new American Almanac. Virginia was settled in 1607—New York 1614—Massachusetts 1620—New Hampshire, 1623—New Jersey, 1624—Delaware, 1627—Maine, 1630—Maryland, 1633—Connecticut, 1635—Rhode Island, 1636—North Carolina, 1650—South Carolina, 1670—Pennsylvania, 1682—Georgia, 1733.

"Come tell me where the maid is found,
Whose heart can love without deceit;
And I will range the world around,
To sigh one moment at her feet."—*Moore*

National and State Power.—In speaking of the debate in the U. S. Senate on Mr. Foot's resolutions to stop the sale of the public lands, remarks were made by Mr. Webster concluding his remarks on the day, and Mr. Hayne replied, that he backed the argument to the original positions; which have resolved the question in issue to the great question of National and State powers, that formed the dividing line between the parties of the Union must ever divide them under this Government.—Mr. Webster concluded by the National Government was created by the People, who had imparted unlimited powers over the States to the Constitution; Gen. Hayne, on the other hand, as did Mr. Madison, on the son in 98, contending that the States primitive sovereignty; that the Government is derivative with limited powers, restricted by the express provisions of the Constitution. Here the discussion rests at present. To say that the debate was ably conducted on both sides, and do justice to the talents of either of the gentlemen; but no republican can lose to determine which had the better of the argument. The doctrine contended for by General Hayne is too well understood, and too firmly established as essential and fundamental distinction between the parties of this country, to be shaken by the concentrated talents of those who advocate a government of limited powers in time of war; and a government of unlimited powers in time of peace.

For the gratification of the admirers of the great man of the East, we will give the following extracts from a eulogy on his speech, by the Alexandria Gazette.

"For two days, Mr. Webster occupied a numerous audience; no weariness or satiety was felt; but every man drank with pleasure and delight the deep tones of his voice, unconscious of the progress of time. He was calm, collected and dignified.—He showed that the debt of his antagonist had fallen heavily on his feet. At times he was severe and sarcastic. His irony, pointed and delicate, penetrated at every throw. The very weapons that had been used against him, he seized, and turned into arguments of attack upon his opponent. On the second day, in his argument upon the constitutional power of a State to nullify an act of Congress, he was eminently great. To use a figure of Mr. Hayne, he bore off upon his shoulders the pillars of the temple of ignorance and prejudice, and let the light of reason in upon the worshippers there. The peroration of his speech, was more than eloquent—it was sublime. The breathless attention of the audience, while it waited for the murmur of applause that inevitably broke from almost every Spectator, was witness to the orator's power. His opponents ceased for the moment to breathe a hard thought against him, and bowed to the majesty of mind. In the course of Mr. Webster's speech, with a magnanimity which redounds to his credit, he complimented the distinguished sons of Carolina, and yielded his tribute of admiration to that patriotic State. A true American in principle and feeling, he said he knew no sectional feelings which could induce him to withhold praise from Gen. Hayne, wherever it might be found.

The Tariff.—In the House of Representatives, 27th ult. Mr. Mallory, from the Committee on Manufactures, reported a bill to amend an act in alteration of the several acts imposing duties on imports; providing for the mode of appraising the value of woollen goods imported into the United States, and for the collection of the duties thereon. It was read twice, and referred to a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

In the Senate, Mr. Smith of Maryland, has introduced a Bill making sundry and important alterations in the Tariff of 1828. This Bill and Col. Drayton's Resolution in the House, give note, that the subject of the Tariff will undergo discussion at the present session of Congress.

General Smith's bill proposes, that after June next, the duties imposed by the present Tariff on Iron Bolts, Hemp, Molasses, Duck, Woollen Manufactures, Cotton Cloths, Wool unmanufactured, Clothing of all kinds, Cotton Bagging, Coffee, Teas, Blankets, Worsted Shuff, Carpets, Lead, Shot, Real and White Lead, Shot, Red and White Lead, unmanufactured Flax, Quait Bottles, Salt and Indigo, shall be materially lessened—namely from the passage of the bill, Iron prepared for Rail Ways, be free of all duty; that after June, 1832, the duties imposed on the following articles, be discontinued, and the same be admitted free of any duty, to wit, Wines, Teas, Spices, Coffee, Cocoa, Fruits, Champagne Cork, Books printed previous to 1775, British Gums, Olive Oil, Silks, China, Watchwork, Pearl and precious stones, Laces, other than Coach Laces, Tin, Bolting Cloth, Cambricks, Lawns, Gauze, Cashmere Shawls, Canton Crape, Salt, and a variety of Medicinal and other articles; and that after June, 1832, the duties on Linens, of all kinds, shall be 15 per cent. ad valorem.

Gen. Morazan is said to have exiled several Bishops and 90 Clergymen and friars from the Republic of Guatemala.

Salisbury:

FEBRUARY 16, 1830.

REMOVAL.—The Office of the **WESTERN CAROLINIAN** has been removed, and is now kept in the Editor's own building—same street as formerly, and same side of the street, a few doors higher to the Court-House: Where the friends and patrons of the Editor will, at all times, meet with a cordial welcome—whether they come to "pay a visit," or pay for the paper.

Salisbury Charter Election.—On Saturday, the 6th inst. **Philo White**, was elected Magistrate of Police, for the ensuing year; and Messrs. **George Vogler, Ebenezer Dickson, and Moses L. Brown**, Commissioners of Police, for the term of two years. The corporate authority of the town of Salisbury, is now, therefore, composed of

PHILO WHITE, Magistrate of Police;
JOHN GILES,
ANDREW MATTHEW,
GEORGE VOGLER,
EBENEZER DICKSON,
MOSES L. BROWN,
Commissioners of Police.

At a meeting of the Board, on the 11th inst. **Ebenezer Dickson** was appointed Treasurer; **John H. Hardie**, Clerk—(subsequently, however, Mr. Hardie resigned, in consequence of the Clerk's salary having been reduced from \$25 to \$15; whereupon **Benjamin Austin** was elected Clerk of the Board)—and **Maxwell Chambers, William H. Horah, and Isaac Burns**, Assessors.

WINTER, in its fiercest aspect, has at last visited us. On Saturday, the 6th inst. it commenced snowing; and continued during that night, and at intervals all day Sunday. The cold, for a day two previous, and since the snow, has been very severe. The snow fell to the depth of three or four inches; and although during the sunny hours at mid-day, it disappeared rapidly, some, in bleak situations, remained undissolved for many days. It is stated in the Raleigh Register, that the snow was seven inches deep, after the storm, in that part of the country.

A fat job.—A good deal of discussion, and some warm debate, has taken place in the U. S. Senate, on a resolution to subscribe for a given number of copies of a compilation of public documents, proposed to be published by Gales and Seaton. Six times were the yeas and nays taken on various propositions connected with the resolution; when finally, the Adams senators, seizing upon the accidental circumstance of their having a majority in the Senate, passed the resolution, by a vote of 21 to 16—every Adams senator, with Mr. Smith, of S. C. voting for the measure; whereas, had all the Jackson senators been present, the vote would have stood 26 against, to 22 for the resolution, as there were ten Jackson, and one Adams senators absent: Mr. Grundy, however, offered a resolution, providing that the documents should not be subscribed for until the House of Representatives made an appropriation to defray the expense: this was laid over for consideration till another day; and it was hoped the extravagant expenses which this resolution contemplated, would be averted, by the arrival, before its final consummation, of a sufficient number of the Jackson senators to give it the go-by. The work, at Gales & Seaton's price, 5 dols. 25 cents, per vol. will cost the Government upwards of one hundred thousand dollars, for the number of copies proposed to be furnished—whereas, at Gen. Green's price, 2 dols. 50 cents per vol. the work would cost the Government about 61,000 dollars less! This extraordinary proceeding fully indicates the reckless character of the opposition: it shows that they are regardless of the public interest, so that their partisans are aggrandized by a lavish expenditure of the people's money.

We learn from the last U. S. Telegraph received, that, after a hard fought contest, the Jackson Senators have succeeded in procuring the obnoxious and improvident resolution referred to the Committee on the Library; and the probability is, that time will be given for the arrival of enough of the absent Jackson senators, to defeat the project, and save the nation from the wanton waste of public money which it contemplated.

The opposition printers are sorely puzzled, occasionally, to find a peg whereon to hang a slander or calumny against the Administration of Gen. Jackson. They affect, however, to be keen on the scent, and are never long in striking a trail: But they are often found on a false scent. They have lately opened ("litter dogs and all), on the subject of the "economy" of the present Administration—charging General Jackson with extravagance in his expenditures for foreign intercourse, &c. &c. &c. and have seized upon the circumstance of larger sums being required for certain departments this year, than were expended for the same objects under the Adams and Clay dynasty last year, to sustain their charges. Now this is an arrant cheat, attempted to be practised on the honest, unsuspecting readers of those papers. The appropriations called for by the present Administration, are, indeed, in two or three instances, larger than those made for the same objects during Mr. Adams's incumbency; but the reason why they are so, should put a seal on the mouths of the coalition gentry: the irregular, extravagant and illegal practices of the late Administration, have made it necessary for Gen. Jackson to ask, in a few instances, for large appropriations, to meet expenditures accruing under his prede-

cessor. In a word, the necessity has developed on the present Administration, of paying the debts of the last. In the course of another year, a system of reform and economy will have been so far perfected, as to produce an immense saving to the nation, in the current expenditures of the government. The task of reforming the abuses of the late corrupt Administration, has been an Herculean one; and it is a matter of astonishment, that the able and indefatigable members of the present cabinet, should have effected so much towards introducing a system of rigid accountability and economy into all the departments of the government, in so short a time.

New Constitution of Virginia.—On our first page will be found an abstract of some of the most important provisions of this document; the limits of our paper will not admit of our giving it in extenso. The amendments are fewer, and less important, than the real friends of Reform anticipated; hence they voted against it. The Charleston Mercury, in speaking of the new constitution, remarks:

We have been somewhat surprised at the clause which directs that "all laws shall originate in the House of Delegates," and restricts the power of the Senate to approving, amending, or rejecting them. It is the only Constitution, we believe, in which such a provision can be found.—The Governor, it will be seen, is to be elected by the Legislature, and to continue in office three years; and Judges may be removed from office by a vote of two thirds of both Houses, after 20 days notice given them. The right of suffrage does not appear to have been materially extended, freehold principle being still in a measure recognized and acted on, and no person being allowed to vote who does not contribute to the revenue of the State. In most of the other features of this instrument we see nothing remarkable, conforming, as they do, substantially, to similar provisions upon the same subjects, in the Constitution of this and of other States. The article relating to religion seems unnecessarily minute. No Legislature would venture upon measures of coercion, even if the Constitution did not forbid it. It will be seen, also, that the Constitution provides no mode for its own amendment. If accepted by the people, therefore, it must remain forever precisely as it is, however the progress of society, or other circumstances; or at least until another Convention shall be called to re-organize and remodel.

Notwithstanding, however, the opposition of many of the warmest advocates of the extension of the rights of the freemen of Virginia to the adoption of the new Constitution, (hoping, perhaps ultimately to gain a more liberal one) it is believed it will be accepted by a majority of the people. The Richmond Enquirer remarks, on this subject: "We are happy to inform the friends of Virginia in all quarters of the Union, that 'Peace dwells within her borders,' and that the storm which has so recently agitated her citizens has completely died away, in every quarter from which we have any advices. The representatives of all her counties are now in session in this city; and we are happy to learn that the utmost harmony prevails among them, and that no doubt is entertained or expressed of the ratification of the Constitution by a large majority of their constituents."

Assassination.—Thomas B. Dunn, Esq. the recently appointed Superintendent of the United States Army at Harpers Ferry, Virginia, was assassinated on the night of the 29th ult. by a person named Coxe, employed in the establishment. Mr. Dunn was shot with a musket, while sitting in his office. He was a most valuable officer; he had set about infusing industry and economy into the whole concern, and had dismissed some of the unfaithful and worthless hands; and it was for this salutary reform, doubtless, that his life was sacrificed. Coxe, however, may have thought he had precedent for the commission of this fiend-like deed: He saw his betters at Washington, who had been reformed out of office, murdering the reputations of the highest functionaries of the Government; and probably thought he would be even less guilty than they, by adopting a more summary mode of seeking revenge for the loss of the situation he so illly deserved.

The obituary of Capt. Hugh Parks of Mecklenburg, shall appear in our next.

State Bank of Tennessee.—Wm. M. Berryhill, who was elected Cashier of this institution, on the removal of the old incumbent, Col. Parrish, has resigned in consequence of his objections to the bond he was required to sign. **Nicholas Hobson**, was, in consequence, elected Cashier; and Mr. Berryhill appointed Clerk of the Bank.

Robert H. Adams, Esq. has been elected a Senator in Congress from the State of Mississippi, in place of Mr. Reed, dec'd.

Maj. General Edmund Pendleton Gaines, commander of the western department of the United States Army, arrived in this town during last week, and remained several days. Many of our citizens embraced the opportunity, of paying their respects to this distinguished and gallant officer, at his quarters, at the Mansion Hotel. He will proceed on his tour to the West, some time during the week.

FROM THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.
Superior Court Circuits.—The arrangement of the Circuits lately announced in the Raleigh Star, and copied into this paper, was made by mistake. The following is the arrangement agreed to by a majority of the Judges for the Superior Court Circuits for the present year:

Spring. Edenton, Judge Norwood; Judge Mangum, Newbern, Raleigh, Hillsborough, Wilmington, Morganton.
Autumn. Strange, Martin, Donnel, Mangum, Daniel, Norwood.

Fatal! Fatal!—On the 25th ult. in consequence of a previous misunderstanding, a rencontre between Maj. John Floyd, and Allen B. Powell, Esq. took place in the streets of Darien, Georgia, in which the former was shot through the body, and died shortly after. Powell surrendered himself.

Fifth Census.—The bill reported in Congress, for taking the next census, provides that the Marshals shall be charged with this duty, who are empowered to appoint one or more assistants in each county, with the trivial compensation of \$1 25 for every one hundred persons returned, except where the population is so sparse as not to exceed sixty souls to the square mile, in which case a further compensation is to be allowed. The enumeration is to commence in July next and to be completed by the 1st of December following.

Printer to the Senate.—Mr. Webster has introduced the following resolution into the Senate.

Resolved, That the Senate will, on the 4th of February next, proceed to the choice of a Printer to the Senate.

General Duff Green is now Printer to the Senate, having been elected for the present Congress. The "God-like" Mr. Webster must calculate largely upon the sympathy of the Senate, if he supposes that his feelings are to be appeased by the sacrifice of General Green.

This is another evidence of the systematic and unrelenting warfare which the opposition are determined to wage against the administration and every body connected with it.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

New York, Jan. 30.—The papers by the Hannibal, Captain Hebard, furnished but little news. We have London dates to the 2d, and Portsmouth of the 4th inst. It is stated that twenty Arab youths have been sent by the Pacha of Egypt, to England, to be educated by the British and Foreign School Society, with the intent that they may become teachers of the English language in Egypt.

Accounts from Constantinople state the severity of the season to have occasioned many disasters on the coast of the Black Sea. An English ship called the John, was lost, with all her cargo.

A gentleman arrived at Plymouth from St. Michael's and Madeira, states that the inhabitants of both islands, are decidedly hostile to Don Miguel, and are kept from rebellion only by the troops.

Constantinople, which so lately trembled at the approach of a victorious enemy, is now the scene of splendid and peaceful revelry. The account of the French ambassador's entertainment, as contrasted with that lately given on board the British frigate, is exceedingly curious.

Reform.—In the House of Representatives, 27th ult. a message was received from the President of the United States, in relation to the allowances made to Ministers of the United States abroad, for travelling expenses; and also to Charges d'Affairs, for outfits, &c. when not appointed by the President and Senate.

It alluded to the well known case of the allowance made to **William B. Lawrence**, late Charge d'Affaires at London, and stated that the President had not directed a suit to compel the reimbursement of the money paid to that gentleman, preferring to leave the matter to the discretion of Congress, to whose legislative wisdom he (the President) submitted the whole of the subject contained in his message. It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A few days since as two men were riding, at full gallop, through the town of St. George's in Delaware, their horses met so violently that both were killed. The riders were but slightly hurt.

THE MARKETS.
Fayetteville, Feb. 3.—Cotton 8 to 8½, bacon 5 to 6, peach brandy 40 to 55 apple do 30 butter 10 to 15, corn 40 to 45, flaxseed 95, flour 3 to 4, lard 7½, molasses 28 a 29, sugar 9 to 10½, salt 75 to 80, tallow 8, wheat 60 a 65, whiskey 25 to 27.....U. S. bank notes ½ a 1 per cent. premium, Cape Fear ditto, 1½ a 2.
Camden, Feb. 6.—Cotton 8½ to 9½, flour 5 a 5½ out of the wagons, that from Camden mills 6 to 7; wheat 85 a 93, corn 45 to 50, oats 32, salt 75, whiskey 30 to 35, bacon 8 to 12½.
Charleston, Feb. 1.—Cotton 9 to 9½ cents, flour 5 a 5½, whiskey 27 a 30, bacon 7 to 8½, hams 9 a 10, best kind of bagging 20 to 22, salt 40 to 50, corn 40 a 43, coffee 11 to 14.....N. Carolina bank bills two per cent. discount; Georgia, 1½ ditto.
Columbia, S. C. Feb. 4.—Cotton 7½ a 9; flour 5½ to 6, whiskey 30 to 31½, bacon 8 to 11, wheat 87½ to 100, corn 45 to 50, salt 70 to 75.

MARRIED.
In Lincolnton, on the 2d inst. by the Rev. Patrick J. Sparrow, Rev. Stephen Frontis, Pastor of Bethany Church, Fredell county, to Miss **Martha Dewa**, daughter of Mr. Thomas Dewa, son of the former place.

DIED.
At the residence of her father, after a lingering illness, on the 28th of January, in the twenty-first year of her age, Miss **Sarah**, daughter of Mr. John Lowrance, of Fredell county. The deceased was a young woman of amiable manners, and a pious member of the Presbyterian Church; and although her parents and friends may grieve for this early and irreparable dispensation of Providence, yet they may rejoice in the hope that she will experience a happy immortality in the arms of that Redeemer, whom on earth, she loved and devoutly worshipped.
[Communicated.]

BOOK SALE.
I WILL sell, on a credit, at public auction, in Charlotte, on the week of Mecklenburg County Court, (23d inst.) an extensive Law and Miscellaneous Library.
MARSHAL T. POLK,
Adm'r of J. Wilson.
Charlotte, Feb. 1st, 1830.

Valuable Store HOUSE FOR RENT.
THE subscriber will rent, possession to be given on the first of May next, his STORE, at present occupied by Kyles and Meenan, situated on the east corner of the Court-House square. It is the best stand for business in Salisbury, and the building is large and commodious, being 72 feet in length, with three rooms below, (a store-room, counting room and ware-house,) two above, and a good cellar. The store will be rented for one year, or a term of years, as may be desired. To any person desirous of establishing himself in the Mercantile Business, in a flourishing and healthy village, situated in a rich and populous district of country, a better stand will rarely be opened. For terms, apply on the premises, to
ANDREW MATTHEW.
Salisbury, Feb. 15, 1830.

Morganton Hotel.
THE subscriber having leased the extensive Buildings in the town of Morganton, N. Carolina, formerly occupied by David Tate, as a TAVERN, has opened a HOUSE of Entertainment, prepared for the reception of Boarders and Travellers. His Table shall be furnished with the best the country affords; his Granaries are filled, and his Stables are attended with attentive and honest Hostlers; and, by his unremitting attention to his business, he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
J. B. BUCHHELL.
Morganton, Feb. 6th, 1830.

Wholesale Hardware Store.
NO. 99, PEARL STREET.
Nearby opposite the Post-Office House, NEW YORK.

FOLGER & LAMB are now receiving a full assortment of reasonable GOODS. Their assortment comprises nearly every article in the line, which they will sell at the lowest market prices. They have on hand:
Real steel, fancy Forks, horstip and white bone table and desert Knives and Forks and Carvers' table and butchers' Steels; Luthers, Bread shoe Knives; a great variety of pen, pocket and two-blade Knives; sportsman's piece Knives, Spearpoint, razorblade, and springback pocket Knives; sheepshears, Scissors and Razors, shoe Pinchers and Nippers, Flyers, Carpenters' hammers, shoemakers' and saddlers' Hammers; coopers' and carpenters' Compasses, Corn Mills, Patent Coffee Mills, bench and hand Vices, bright thumb and japan'd Norfolk Latches, lifting Handles, nail and spike Gimblets, Sickles, Rat Traps, Waffle irons, welded and rivetted table hinges, 11 and 11½ Hinges, pew Hinges, chest Hinges, cast Butt Hinges, flat and round Bolts, Wood screws, iron and steel Knitting Pins, Mouse Traps, Gridirons, iron Candlesticks, pot and Screw Augers, Steelyards, single and double hand saws, Scale Beams, Knob Latches, Bed Screws, Bellows Pipes, Axes, carpenters' and coopers' Adzes; mincing Knives, Trowels, Hoes, Chisels and Gouges, Plane Irons, Drawing Knives, Saws of all kinds, Files and Rasps, composition Tea Kettles and Sauce Pans, short and long handle Frying Pans, Cow Bells, Cook's Ladles, Brass Kettles, house and alarm Bells, Curry Combs, English and American Scythes, Stray Knives, Slates, Inkstands, Awns, Shoe Tacks, Coach Wrenches, Stump Joints, whitewash, paint, shoe scrubbing, furniture, clothes, and dusting Brushes; cut and Wrought Tacks; brass, and Ironhead Shovels and Tongs; Iron Wire, Braces and Bits, Tap Bore, Iron Weights, Sad Irons, Toy Irons, Pins and Needles, Fish Hooks, Snuffers, and Snuffer Trays, Bread Barrels, Tea Pots, Tea Trays and Waiters, Gun Flints, Ointment, Gun Locks, Powder Flasks, Shot Bags, Whipcords, Combs, Combed Knobs and Rings, Curtain Pins, Laccheons, Bedsteads, Brass Butts, Brass Nails, Brass Cocks, Tea Caddies, Window Pullies, Awns and Vases, Trace Chains, and Paper, Bed Keys, British and American Inkpowder, Spectacles, Box Rules, slate and lead Pencils, brass bracket and Chamber Candlesticks, bone coat and Vest Moulds, Suspender Buttons, gilt, white metal, and yellow metal coat and vest Buttons, Pearl Buttons, polished steel coat and vest Buttons, steel Tobacco Boxes, Curtain Rings; Japan'd Lamps, Capwire; Iron Tutania, Britania, and plated table and tea Spoons; Corkscrews, hair and tooth Brushes, Beads; French and Dutch Snuff Boxes; iron and brass Knockers, Joiners' Squares, Spoke Shaves, Spurs, brass thumb Latches, Pocket Books, knob, mortice, chest, chest, cupboard, trunk, pad, and Tacklocks, Spades and Shovels, halter Chains, Blacking, Pocket and Dressing Combs, Tailors' and Women's Thimbles, Tenter Hooks, patent metal Combs, Razor Stropps, Horse Cards, cotton and wool Cards, trace and leading line Rope, Bed Cords and Clothes Lines, copper Tea Kettles.
They also keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of
Cut and Wrought NAILS,
Wagon and Cart BOXES;
which are sold at the Manufacturers' prices.
FOLGER & LAMB refer to Messrs. Austin and Burns of Salisbury; and Samuel F. Gelston and Co. of Cabarrus county.
February 8, 1830.

Mocksville Academy.

An absence on business for a few weeks, to the South, has prevented the subscriber from commencing the exercises of this institution at his usual time. The necessity of a continued absence of two or three weeks into Virginia, will further delay the opening of his school until the first of March, at which time he will be prepared to attend to it strictly, and continue it on up to the 25th of December next: so that he will be enabled to make out the scholastic year of ten months, by omitting his summer vacation.

It is hoped it may be said without the imputation of presumption, that few private establishments possess fairer claims to public patronage than this institution. The healthiness, and the almost entire exclusion from examples of vice and dissipation, of its situation; the intelligence and general morality of the citizens of the village, with whom the pupils are allowed occasionally to associate; the cheapness of board and tuition; the long experience and strict discipline of the teacher, whose attention, with a like assiduity, is directed to the advancement of his pupils in substantial learning and morality, are advantages that will not be altogether overlooked by parents and guardians who have children and wards to educate.

PRICE OF TUITION:
For Spelling, Reading and Writing, by the month \$1.00
For the same, with Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography 1.50
For the higher branches of Arithmetic, Geometry, Trigonometry, natural and moral Philosophy, History, Latin, &c. &c. 2.00

Board can be had in the best families in the village and neighbourhood at 5 dollars per month, including all expenses except candles, which each boy must furnish for himself. The subscriber can accommodate eight or ten boys with board, for the year; whose moments of leisure and relaxation from the duties of the School, instead of being worse than thrown away in idle play and dissipation, shall be steadily and constantly directed to improvements in agricultural exercises, upon the plan of the best practical writers upon that important and long neglected subject, and the teacher's own experience. In adopting this course, the subscriber has a threefold object in view: First, to obviate, if possible, the contraction of habits among his pupils of frivolous amusements, idleness and dissipation; secondly, to train them to healthy and useful exercise; and thirdly, to lay the foundation, practically and scientifically, for that pursuit in life upon which we are all compelled to depend ultimately.

If a sufficient number of boys be engaged to justify the trouble and expense, the writings of the best authors will be provided; and ground for cultivation laid out for each boy, the profits of whose labour will be disposed of to the best advantage for his own benefit, deducting a small rent for the land and tools. No boy will be received as a boarder, with the subscriber, who does not conform to the rules laid down for the conduct of the whole.

WILLIAM BUFORD.
February 13th, 1830.

Land for Taxes.

Will be sold at the Court House in Asheville, Buncombe county, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, (being the 5th day of April, 1830) the following tracts of LAND, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes due thereon, and all costs accruing—unless previously paid.

A tract of David's heirs, 300 acres valued at \$300, on Clear Creek, joining Samuel Edney, and others.

Thomas Case sen. 200 acres, \$400, on the Mill's Gap road, known by the name of Point Look Out.

Alexander McKinnay, 400 acres, \$300, on the waters of Saluda, on or near the Gap Creek road.

James Nelson, 300 acres, \$200, two tracts, one on the Blue Ridge, joining lands of Wm. Mince, the other on the waters of Willow Creek, joining lands of Samuel Cantill and others.

Milton Poor, deceased, 300 acres, \$600, on French Broad river, joining lands of John Spaw and others.

Bird and John Laughter, 150 acres, \$600, on Clear Creek, near or joining lands of John Morrison.

John Capps, 450 acres, \$350, on the waters of Green River, near or joining lands of Daniel Justus.

Solomon Morgan, 100 acres, \$25, on the waters of Packettle, near or joining lands of Stephen Morgan, sen.

Simon Brown, 114 acres, \$100, on Catwood's Creek, joining lands of John Justus and others.

Henry Hughes, 150 acres, \$100, on the waters of Mill's river.

James Brock, 75 acres, \$100, on the waters of Mill's river, near or joining lands of John McCain, sen.

William Jenkins deceased, 400 acres, \$1200, on Hooper's Creek, and the Mill's Gap road.

Robert Taylor, 200 acres, \$30 dollars, on the Cooper's Gap road, and waters of Green river.

James Sutherland, 100 acres, assessed at 100 dollars, on the waters of Saluda, joining lands of Fleming Hodges and others.

Francis Conventon, 245 acres, 50 dollars, on the waters of Packettle, joining lands of Jonathan Pace and others.

David Myers, 1040 acres, in 3 tracts, assessed at 1040 dollars, one tract of 640 acres on the Devil's Fork, joining lands of Abraham Steel; one of 200 acres joining the above 640 acre tract; 200 acres on Henderson's Creek, joining Abraham Steel's land.

John Odle, 147 acres, 50 dollars, on a little creek of Mud Creek, that Francis Myers now lives on.

Richard Lewis, 200 acres, 400 dollars, on Clear Creek, joining lands of Jacob Loida and others.

Richard Lewis and James Erwin, 200 acres, in two tracts, 250 dollars, one tract of 100 acres, on the Ready Patch, and one of 100 acres on Turn Breches Creek.

Wallace Alexander's heirs, 200 acres 200 dollars, on Clear Creek, joining lands of George Allen and others.

Allen Twitty, 500 acres in three tracts, 500 dollars, one tract of 200 acres on the Blue Ridge and waters of Green river, joining lands of Jos. Stepp; one tract of 200 acres on the Devil's Fork, near or joining lands of David Myers; and 100 acres on the waters of Green river, near or joining lands of William Justus and Robert Jones.

I, N. Harrison, Sheriff of Buncombe county, do hereby certify, that the above copy is a true list of lands on which the taxes are due, and not been paid, for the year 1828.

N. HARRISON, SHERIFF.
By DAVID REES, D. S.

February 24, 1830.

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a deed in trust, and other conveyances, executed to me by James McKnight, of Statesville, Iredell co., to secure the payment of certain monies therein mentioned, I shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on Friday, the 19th of Feb. next (Court week) the following property, viz: the TAVERN HOUSE and LOT, now occupied by the said McKnight as a Tavern, and four other lots, among which is the white house. Also, a tract of land on Buffalo Shoal Creek, containing 289 acres, known by the name of Broad Meadow Plantation; Also, a tract of land on Back Creek, containing 123 acres, joining the lands of Jos. Davidson, R. Leonard and others; Also, a tract containing 173 acres, joining the lands of John Stephenson and others; Also, four likely and valuable young negroes; and all the household and kitchen furniture of every description; and all the stock on hand. A credit of 12 and 18 months will be given. Persons wishing to purchase, need apprehend nothing from defect of title, as I will make the titles good.

RICHD. ALLISON, Trustee.

Jan. 19th, 1830.

N. B. As I have been unfortunate, I am compelled to sell my property to pay my debts, and having made Mr. Allison my trustee, to sell all my property, I wish my creditors to attend to the sale, which will certainly take place on the above day, and continue from day to day until all is sold.

JAS. MCKNIGHT.

Notice to Distillers.

FOR to save labour and expense, the subscribers have obtained letters patent from the proper office, under the great seal of the United States, for setting 2, 3 or 4 still kettles or boilers &c. (under a new and improved plan) all to boil from one furnace, or one fire, at the same time, and not to interfere with each other. Any person wishing to make use of this new and useful plan, can do so by first obtaining a right, which can easily be procured by writing to Benton Clemmons, Clemmonsville, Davidson county, N. C. He has a number of rights already printed, so that he can make them to any person by their sending to him their names, and the county and state where they reside; he will forward the rights to them by mail. There is a Drawing with directions printed on every right shewing the plan, and how to set them up, that any person understanding how to work from a drawing can easily set them up. The expense of setting them up on this new and useful plan, is no more than setting them up in the old and usual way, and there can be as much Distilling done with one fire on this plan, as can be done by two fires on the old and usual plan, which is saving the labour and expense of cutting and hauling of one half of the fire wood, and making the fires that is made use of on the old plan.

We further give notice, that we forbid all persons (not having a right) to use our plan of setting up stills, or causing two or more stills to boil from one fire, and not to interfere with the boiling of each other, for themselves, or setting them for others; under the penalty of the law, as it will be put in force against all such offenders, as soon as the proprietors of the plan get information of the fact.

The proprietors propose to sell a single right or a right for a state or a county, on reasonable terms.

JOHN MILLAR,

BENTON CLEMMONS,

January 11th, 1830.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Statesville, N. C. on the 1st of January, 1830.

Ben James	Lodge Maria M.
Brooks Matthew	Lewis Ephraim
Biles Charles	Locke W. George
Bryson F. Robert	Martin James
Brown Robert	Mayse Benjamin
Brumby T. Richard	Moore Goodrich
Brevard John	McHargue James
Poyd Hannah	McKay Nathaniel
Brooks Samuel	McCollum James
Cundell E. Jonathan	Olephant Joseph
Church M. Charles	Simonton R. Adam
Chipley Isabella	Shelton W. Charles
Dyson Barton	Smith William
Dobbins Milus	Steele Joseph
Elder John	Shappe Asel
Ellis Barley	Walker James
Falls Theophilus	Witherspoon A. Isaac
Gill A. Ingham	West James
Houston Lamara	Williams Nimrod
Horton Sarah	Witherspoon Thomas
Henry Samuel	Watts Margaret
Hall John	Ward William
Hill H. Thomas	Wallace John
Johnson Elizabeth	W. KERR, P. M.

State of North Carolina, Rutherford county:

SUPERIOR Court of Law, October term, 1829: Elizabeth Wilmoth vs. Gabriel Wilmoth; Petition for Divorce. That whereas, a subpoena and alias have been issued against the defendant in this case, and which were returned by the Sheriff of Rutherford county, that the said defendant was not found; and proclamation having been made publicly at the court-house door of said county, by the Sheriff, for the defendant to appear and answer as commanded by the said subpoena, and he having failed; it is therefore ordered by said court, that notice be given three months in the Raleigh Star and Western Carolinian, for the defendant to appear at the next superior court of law to be holden for said county of Rutherford, at the court-house in Rutherford, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and there to answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and adjudged accordingly. Witness, James Morris, Clerk of said court, at Rutherford, the 3d Monday in Sept. 1829, and in the 54th year of our Independence. 3m09 JAMES MORRIS.

State of North Carolina, Lincoln county:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January sessions, 1830: John R. Williamson, agent of Rufus Reid, vs. the heirs and devisees of Robt. Pringle, dec'd. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the heirs and devisees of Robt. Pringle, dec'd. the defendants are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered by court, that they appear at the next county court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for Lincoln county, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, reply and plead to issue, or judgment by default will be entered up against them: Ordered, that publication hereof be made three weeks successively, in the Western Carolinian. Test: 3m06 VARDRY MCBEE, C. C.

ALMANACKS.

FOR sale, at the office of the Western Carolinian, the "Farmers and Planters Almanack," for the year 1830: price, 10 cents a piece.

POETRY.

STANZAS.

A woman once, as it is sung,
Could speak so loud, without a tongue,
You could hear her a mile hence;
But I a greater wonder know,
A Christian woman who, although
She has a tongue, keeps silence!

There was a man, the story goes,
Who wrote a volume with his toes.
So I've been told, and credit;
But what's more wonderful than that,
And quite as credible and pat,
I knew a man that read it!

There was a man, a foe to strife,
Who died because he had a wife;
But what is more uncommon—
There was a fool, the other day,
Who died with grief, because, they say,
He could not win a woman.

FORTUNE'S a bird too shy to take,
Cease then the fond endeavor,
As subtle as the wily snake,
To-day, as false as ever.

With tiny eggs she decks her nest,
Building where it may please her;
But ah! he meets a bitter jest,
The clown that thinks to seize her!

Hark to her song: "Come take me, friend!"
But whose will pursue it,
Hot in the chase, shall miss his end,
And ever after rue it.

MISCELLANY.

THE WAY TO WEALTH.

As clearly shown in the Preface of an old Pennsylvania Almanac, entitled "Poor Richard Improved." By DA. FRANKLIN.

Courteous Reader: I have heard that nothing gives an author so much pleasure as to find his works respectfully quoted by others. Judge, then, how much I must have been gratified by an accident I am going to relate to you. I stopped my horse, lately, where a great number of people were collected at an auction of merchant's goods. The hour of the sale not being come, they were conversing on the badness of the times; and one of the company called to a plain, clean old man, with white locks, "pray father Abraham, what think you of the times? Will not those heavy taxes quite ruin the country? How shall we ever be able to pay them? What would you advise us to?" Father Abraham stood up, and replied, "If you have my advice, I will give it you in short; 'for a word to the wise is enough,' as poor Richard says. 'They joined in desiring me to speak his mind, and gathered around him, he proceeded as follows:

"Friends," says he, "the taxes are, indeed, very heavy; and if those laid on by the government were the only ones we had to pay, we might more easily discharge them; but we may have many others, and much more grievous to some of us. We are taxed twice as much by our pride, and four times as much by our folly; and from these taxes the commissioners cannot ease or deliver us, by allowing an abatement. However, let us hearken to good advice, and something may be done for us; 'God helps them that help themselves,' as poor Richard says.

I. "It would be thought a hard government that should tax its people one-tenth part of their time to be employed in its service; but idleness taxes many of us much more; sloth, by bringing on diseases, absolutely shortens life. 'Sloth, like rust, consumes faster than labour wears, while the used key is always bright,' as Poor Richard says. 'But dost thou love life, then do not squander time, for that is the stuff life is made of,' as Poor Richard says. How much more than is necessary do we spend in sleep! forgetting that 'The sleeping fox catches no poultry, and that there will be sleeping enough in the grave,' as Poor Richard says.

"If time be of all things the most precious, wasting time must be," as Poor Richard says, "the greatest prodigality;" since, as he elsewhere tells us, "Lost time is never found again; and what we call time enough always proves little enough. 'Let us then up, and be doing to the purpose, so by diligence shall we do more with less perplexity. 'Sloth makes all things difficult, but industry all easy; and he that riseth late, must trot all day, and shall scarce overtake his business at night: while laziness travels so slowly, that poverty soon overtakes him. Drive thy business, let not that drive thee; and early to bed, and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise," as Poor Richard says.

"So what signifies wishing and hoping for better times? We may make these times better, if we bestir ourselves. 'Industry need not wish, and he that lives upon hope will die fasting. There are no gains without pains; then help hands, for I have no

lands," or if I have, they are smartly taxed. "He that hath a trade, hath an estate; and he that hath a calling, both an office of profit and honour," as Poor Richard says; but then the trade must be worked at, and the calling well followed, or neither the estate nor the office will enable us to pay our taxes. If we are industrious we shall never starve. For, 'at the working man's house hunger looks in, but dares not enter.' Nor will the bailiff or constable enter, for, 'industry pays debts, while despair increaseth them.' What though you have found no treasure, nor has any rich relation left you a legacy, 'Diligence is the mother of good luck, and God gives all things to industry. Then plough deep, while sluggards sleep, and you shall have corn to sell and to keep.' Work while it is called to-day, for you know not how much you may be hindered to-morrow. 'One to-day is worth two to-morrows,' as Poor Richard says; and further, 'Never leave that till to-morrow what you can do to-day. 'If you were a servant, would you not be ashamed that a good master should catch you idle? Are you then your own master; be ashamed to catch yourself idle, when there is so much to be done for yourself, your family, your country, and your God. Handle your tools without mitter: remember, that 'The cat in gloves catches no mice,' as Poor Richard says. It is true there is much to be done, and perhaps you are weak-handed; but stick to it steadily, and you will see great effects; for 'Constant dropping wears away stones: and by diligence and patience the mouse ate in two the cable; and little strokes fell great oaks.'"

"Methinks I hear some of you say, 'Must a man afford himself no leisure?' I will tell thee, my friend, what Poor Richard says: 'Employ thy time well, if thou meanest to gain leisure; and since thou art not sure of a minute, throw not away an hour.' Leisure is time for doing something useful: this leisure the diligent man will obtain, but the lazy man never; for, 'A life of leisure and a life of laziness are two things. Many without labour, would live by their wits only, but they break for want of stock;' whereas industry gives comfort, and plenty, and respect. 'Fly pleasures, and they will follow you. The diligent spinner has a large shift; and now I have a sheep and a cow, every body bids me good morrow.'"

II. "But with our industry we must likewise be steady, settled, and careful, and ever see our own affairs with our own eyes, and not trust too much to others; for, as Poor Richard says,

"I never saw an oft removed tree,
Nor yet an oft removed family,
That thrived so well as those that settled be."

"And again, 'Three removes is as bad as a fire;' and again, 'Keep thy shop, and thy shop will keep thee;' and again, 'If you would have your business done, go; if not send.' And again,

"He that by the plough would thrive,
Himself must either hold or drive."

"And again, 'The eye of the master will do more work than both his hands;' and again, 'want of care does us more damage than want of knowledge;' and again, 'Not to oversee workmen, is to leave them your purse open.' Trusting too much to others' care is the ruin of many; for, 'In the affairs of the world, men are saved, not by faith, but by the want of it. If you would have a faithful servant, and one that you like,—serve yourself. A little neglect may breed great mischief; for want of a nail the shoe was lost; for want of a shoe the horse was lost; and for the want of a horse the rider was lost, being overtaken and slain by the enemy; all for want of a little care about a horse shoe nail.

III. "So much for industry, my friends, and attention to one's own business; but to these we must add frugality, if we would make our industry more certainly successful. A man may, if he knows not how to save as he gets, 'keep his nose all his life to the grindstone, and die not worth a groat at last.' A fat kitchen makes a lean will; and,

"Many estates are spent in the getting,
Since women for tea foresook spinning and knitting,
And men for punch foresook hewing and splitting."

"If you would be wealthy, think of saving, as well as of getting. The Indies have not made Spain rich, because her outgoes are greater than her incomes."

"Away, then, with your expensive follies, and you will not then have so much cause to complain of hard times, heavy taxes, and chargeable families; for,

"Women and wine, game and deceit,
Make the wealth small, and the want great."

"And further, 'What maintains one vice, would bring up two children.' You may think, perhaps, that a little tea, or a little punch now and then, diet a little more costly, clothes a little finer, and a little entertainment now and then, can be no great matter; but remember, 'Many a little makes a mickle. 'Beware of little expenses;' 'A small leak will sink a great ship,' as Poor Richard says; and again, 'Who dainties love, shall beggars prove; and moreover, 'Fools make feasts, and wise men eat them.'"

Here you are all got together to this sale of fineries and nick-nacks. You call them goods; but, if you do not take care, they will prove evils to some of you. You expect they will be sold cheap, and perhaps they may for less than they cost; but if you have no occasion for them, they must be dear to you. Remember what Poor Richard says, "Buy what thou hast no need of, and ere long thou shalt sell thy necessities." And again, "At a great pennyworth pause a while;" he means, that perhaps the cheapness is apparent only, and not real; or the bargain, by straitening thee in thy business, may do thee more harm than good. For in another place he says, "Many have been ruined by buying good pennyworths." And, "It is foolish to lay out money in a purchase of repentance;" and yet this is practiced every day at auctions, for want of minding the almanack. Many a one, for the sake of finery on the back have gone with a hungry belly, and half starved their families; "Silks and satins, scarlet and velvets, put out the kitchen fire," as Poor Richard says. These are not the necessities of life; they can scarcely be called the conveniences; and yet, only because they look pretty, how many want to have them?—By these and other extravagances, the genteel are reduced to poverty, and forced to borrow of those whom they formerly despised, but who, through industry and frugality, have maintained their standing; in which case it appears plainly, that, "A ploughman on his legs is higher than a gentleman on his knees," as Poor Richard says.

From the Boston Bulletin.

To all whom it may concern, these few of the many vices, diseases and punishments, attendant on drunkenness, are respectfully dedicated:

The Vices—are idleness, peevishness, quarrelling, neglect of business, lying, forgery, gambling, theft, obscenity, fraud, hatred of justice, arson, murder, and suicide.

The Diseases—are Gout, vomiting, bloatedness, tremors, indigestion, inflamed eyes, red nose and face, irritation of the nerves, sore and swelled legs, pain in the limbs, burning in the hands and feet, idiotism, madness, palsy, apoplexy and death.

The Punishments—are Debt, black eyes, hunger, thirst, rage, house of correction 6 months, state prison, gallops, and unless repentance ensues, misery in a world to come.

These are generally the effects of tippling. Drunkards, beware lest all these evils befall you speedily. Some of them no doubt you have already experienced. Let this then prove a caution to you to avoid it as you would poison.

Health.—Repletion, or eating too much, is the cause of most maladies, and this is particularly injurious as we advance in life. Occasional fasting will generally correct indisposition, without medicine, which should be considered as only a desperate resource. We require about a fourth of the twenty-four hours for sleep; but it should be good, and that can only be acquired by a regular digestion and inhaling pure air while in bed. If we do not sleep early, sleeping with open windows will be a tolerable substitute for the important aid of health.

[Simplicity of Health by Hortator.

A leader among the Welch Methodists lately decamped with a large booty, obtained from the unwary by means of forged bills. When on board the Britannia, at Liverpool, he had the modesty to write to one of the preachers of his late congregation, "requesting the prayers of his people for a safe voyage to America."

March of Intellect.—A prospectus has been issued in Charleston, S. C. for the establishment of a suite of Reading Rooms, suitable for the use of ladies. This certainly deserves encouragement. We cannot see any good reason why the intellect of these sweeteners of man's life should not have an opportunity of acquiring additional lustre, by the collision which a variety of those fair devotees to genius would bring together. Noah.

The Press in Russia.—The Liberty of the Press has been considerably extended in the dominions of the Emperor Nicholas, or to speak more properly, it is not now so trammelled as it had been. The censors are not now allowed to inquire whether the work under review be useful or useless, provided it be not prejudicial to religion, the State, good manners, or personal character. N. Y. Enquirer.

An Elephant.—The female Elephant now acting at the Adelphi Theatre, London, is said to be the greatest and most powerful attraction ever presented to the lovers of the Drama. In one of the acts of the piece for which she has been brought out, this new performer sits down to supper and drinks two bottles of wine, after taking out the corks and handing them to the attendants. ib.

Biddenden Maids.—In the year 1100 Elizabeth and Mary Chuchhurst were born together at Biddenden, County Kent, united at the hips and shoulders. They lived 34 years, at the expiration of which one of them died, the other refused to be separated from her by dissection, and died in about six hours. ib.

New Coach.—A new stage coach, of construction and appearance vastly superior to the stage coaches generally used here, excited the attention of crowds of spectators yesterday, while it drove up Broadway. It is intended to ply between this city and Newark. It was drawn by 6 horses of good appearance, and carried 12 passengers outside, and 12 inside. We have not heard by whom it was constructed. ib.

The Bachelors of Nashville, Tenn. gave an elegant Ball on New Year's eve. There may be some fitness in the time selected, because it is the threshold of a new era, in which "reforms" in the matrimonial way may be anticipated. Our Bachelors however, select St. Valentine's Eve; at that time, the loves and the grays unite—the sap runs up the trees, the birds choose their mates, and those who live in "single wretchedness" may be struck with the array of youth and beauty at the Ball, and surrender at discretion. Noah.

Suicide.—Patrick Mulloy, a native of Ireland, aged 31, took poison on Saturday last, and died same evening. He was married on the Tuesday previous. New York Enquirer.

Old Boots.—Died, on the 17th instant, in his 67th year, Mr. B. Cox, an industrious boot and shoemaker, of Widdford, near Chelmsford. The deceased worked for one master 50 years, during which period he made for that person only, 6,000 pair of boots.

In one of the criminal courts at London, a lad of fourteen convicted of theft, for the third time within a year, was sentenced to seven years transportation. He called out to the Judge, addressing him by an indecent epithet—"Then I shall be just of age; and I hope you will stick up there till I come back." The court reconsidered the sentence, and ordered him to be transported for life.

Singular Suicide....A dreadful and novel mode of committing suicide was put in practice by a man named Fellow, in Woburn, Delaware, on the 19th ult. He placed a barrel of vinegar in such a manner on the steps of his cellar, that it must roll down; then placing his head on the lowest step, he contrived to set the barrel a going—it of course crushed his head to pumice.

Turkeys....Ninety-six wagon-loads of turkeys—"crammed and packed in close layers," were in Boston market, at one time, previous to the late "thanksgiving."